

# Herald Tribune

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## A Prospect Of Peace For Jordan And Israel

An End to Belligerency Is Likely to Be Declared By Hussein and Rabin

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and King Hussein of Jordan, who meet Monday at the White House, are expected to issue a joint declaration ending the state of war that has existed between their countries since 1948.

Their action will stop short of a formal peace treaty. But it will amount to a de facto peace that will remove Jordan from the ring of hostile Arab neighbors that has encircled Israel in the 46 years since its founding.

In addition to the formal ceremony with President Bill Clinton, Mr. Rabin and King Hussein will appear together Tuesday before a joint session of Congress. They also will have an intensive series of private meetings with Mr. Clinton and will appear with him at a White House news conference Tuesday afternoon and a formal reception at the State Department that evening.

The import of this leap toward a comprehensive Middle East peace — long a major goal of U.S. foreign policy — was signaled Wednesday in a ceremony at a hotel on the Jordanian shore of the Dead Sea.

There, the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, joined Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and Prime Minister Abdel Salam Majali of Jordan as they signed an agreement to negotiate continuously on the outstanding issues between the two countries until they have filled in the blanks of what eventually will be a peace treaty.

Mr. Clinton's success in bringing the two long-time enemies together for the first time in public appears certain to give him a needed boost in prestige. His administration has been criticized for months for a foreign policy that has failed to have much impact in such areas as Bosnia, Haiti, Rwanda and the Korean Peninsula.

The meetings mark the second time since September that Mr. Clinton has brought Mr. Rabin here to make peace with an old adversary.

In another ceremony on the White House lawn, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, joined Mr. Rabin in witnessing the signature of an agreement giving Palestinians limited self-rule in the Gaza Strip and

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## UN Sanctions Pushing Iraq To the Edge

By Caryle Murphy  
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — In the lobby of the Sheraton Ishtar Hotel, three clocks marked as showing the time in Tokyo, London and Washington have stopped, the last one at precisely "0:00." And under a sign reading "Baghdad," an outline of black dust is the only trace of the timepiece.

These clocks are symbols of present-day Iraq — a land frozen in time. Saddled with a repressive police rule, antiquated by a tide of global change and enduring wrenching isolation imposed by United Nations sanctions, this Arab nation of 18 million is withering.

"Who says we are working to live?" snapped an office manager when asked how his family of five manages on a monthly salary equivalent to \$7. "We are working only to die."

Mohammed Jawad, a hospital director in the Karbala region, said: "Every day is worse than the day before. And today is better than tomorrow."

When the Gulf War ended more than three years ago, a UN report declared that Iraq had been thrust into a "pre-industrial age" by U.S.-led bombing. But under President Saddam Hussein, a rapid reconstruction effort using goods accumulated before the war, hidden cash reserves and materials stolen from Kuwait soon made that seem exaggerated.

But the postwar improvement is faltering. And the UN embargo imposed four years ago appears to be accomplishing what the bombing did not.

With sanctions unlikely to be eased before next year, the government appears unable to halt the national tailspin. The Iraqi dinar — once valued on currency

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A truck in Goma, Zaire, carrying medical supplies that arrived too late for the Rwandan cholera victims along the road.

## Clinton Waited Too Long, Critics Say

By Douglas Jehl  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The cycle of violence that began in Rwanda nearly four months ago has raised an agonizing question: Should the United States have acted sooner to try to reduce the death and destruction?

From President Bill Clinton and his deputies, the answer is an emphatic no. Even as they began sending U.S. troops on a quarter-billion-dollar mission to cope with the consequences of tribal fighting, they were insisting that it would have been wrong to risk American lives to try to halt that fighting after it broke out in early April.

But to others, the long weeks in which

Mr. Clinton and the rest of the world disclaimed responsibility for the unfolding horror now look like a missed opportunity. If the United States or other countries had responded more aggressively to ap-

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peals for intervention by the secretary-general of the United Nations, Boutros Boutros Ghali, they argue, they might not need to cope now with what has become a monumental relief burden.

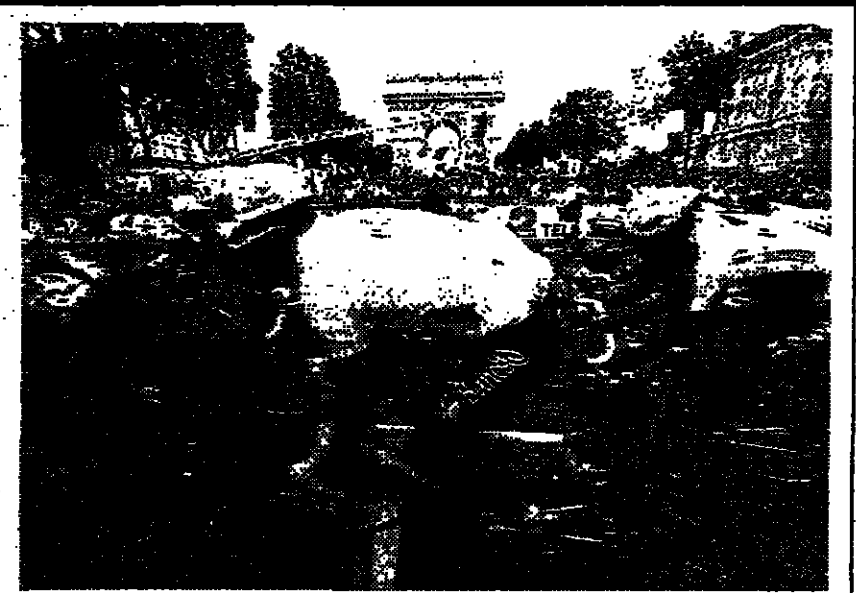
Maybe the reason "will finally be learned," Lionel Rosenblatt, president of Refugees International, said in an interview Friday. "A stitch in time saves millions of dollars and thousands of lives."

At the United Nations, whose promised 5,500-member peacekeeping force for Rwanda is still weeks away from taking up its positions, a Western diplomat said, "There is no question that we are going to have to spend 10 times as much money and 10 times as much effort to deal with refugees in Rwanda than we would have if he had the political will to go in and quell the fighting."

U.S. officials, however, say the administration was determined to avoid becoming mired again in a mission like that in Somalia, where an attempt to save lives by intervening between warring factions proved disastrous.

Instead, the administration made Rwand-

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4TH TOUR FOR INDURAIN — Miguel Indurain with the pack Sunday in Paris en route to his fourth straight Tour de France triumph. Page 12.

### Kiosk

## Sinn Fein Cool to Ulster Peace Plan

Up and Coming

He's one of the hottest achievers on Wall Street today. Page 2.

### General News

Israelis are starting to challenge military censorship. Page 2.

Book Review

LETTERKENNY, Ireland (Reuters) — Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, gave its first formal reply on Sunday to a key British-Irish peace plan for Northern Ireland, saying that it had "negative and contradictory elements."

A Sinn Fein conference called to debate the peace initiative, begun in December, approved resolutions that made no reference to any cease-fire.

## Asia-Pacific Tries to Move Beyond Mistrust

Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — When foreign ministers and senior officials from 18 Asia-Pacific countries hold their first formal talks Monday on regional security, they will be aiming to end a Cold War mind-set of secrecy and mistrust about each other's military intentions that has turned East Asia into the world's fastest growing arms market.

"The idea is really to engage all the major security players in the region and get them working cooperatively together, rather than seeing their security lying in strategies of deterrence and arms buildups, the traditional way of looking at security," said Gareth Evans, Australia's foreign minister.

The region should seek a security policy based on "engagement instead of containment" and "friendship rather than the identification of enemies," said Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, Malaysia's foreign minister.

Participants in the Bangkok meeting are under no illusions about the difficulties they face in reducing tension and building confidence.

Serious political and territorial conflicts persist in areas such as the Korean Peninsula, Cambodia, the South China Sea and between Taiwan and China.

However, officials say the fact that the 18 nations agreed to meet at a high level to

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discuss problems is a signal of willingness to consider a multilateral approach to security.

Senior U.S. officials said Sunday that the Clinton administration strongly supported the Bangkok meeting, known as the ASEAN Regional Forum, and believed it would complement the deployment of U.S. forces and bilateral alliances in Asia to help maintain stability.

ASEAN, the Association of South East

Asian Nations, launched the forum with an informal dinner meeting in Singapore a year ago. ASEAN members are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei. Other countries in the forum are the United States, Russia, Japan, China, South Korea, Vietnam, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Laos, Papua New Guinea and representatives of the European Union.

In Bangkok, they will meet for three hours for formal discussions on an agenda that does not tie them down to any specific topics or action.

A number of the forum members were Cold War adversaries and have had little contact with each other in the past.

"A comfortable relationship among participants, a relationship which encourages candor and understanding, must come first before we take on more ambitious plans," said S. Jayakumar, Singapore's foreign minister.

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## U.S. Drug Inquiry Focuses on Top Haiti Officials

By Tim Weiner  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal prosecutors in Miami are conducting a cocaine-trafficking investigation focused on top Haitian military and intelligence officials, according to officials and lawyers familiar with the case.

In addition, the investigators have been told by two former members of Colombian cocaine cartels that Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, the senior Haitian military leader, was part of a group of Haitian officials who helped protect shipments of the cartels' cocaine through Haiti to the

United States in the 1980s, the lawyers and officials said. They said they did not know whether General Cédras had become a target of the investigation, that is, someone who is likely to be indicted, or was merely a subject of the investigation.

In either case, the knowledge that the Haitian leader's past has become part of a federal cocaine investigation further complicates the Clinton administration's efforts to remove him from power.

Possible involvement by the Haitian military in drug trafficking has been cited by U.S. officials as a potential justification

for an invasion. A drug-trafficking indictment against the Haitian leaders might be seen as a prelude to what one foreign-policy official called "a Noriega take-down," an invasion justified in part by an indictment, as was the case when the United States invaded Panama and seized its leader, General Manuel Noriega, in 1989.

Congressional staff members familiar with the Haiti debate inside the administration said they found the scenario unlikely. But they said an indictment might help persuade members of the Haitian junta to find refuge in another country, far from the long arm of U.S. law.

## Underground in New York, a Chinese Violinist Plays Out His Dreams

By Douglas Martin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Chen Chong was a leading violinist in a major symphony orchestra in his native China. Now he plays in the subways of New York City.

The Cultural Revolution under Mao Zedong swept away every expectation to which he clung. But his devotion to making beautiful music carried him through persecution, delivered him to America and has blossomed nearly two decades later into such a striking, unanticipated flower that beggars empty their tattered cups into his violin case.

From doctors and scientists to musicians, immigrants like Mr. Chen who were professionals in their homelands have long found their way to America, where they accept lower status as a down payment on their dreams. "I have hope," he said. "Whatever you want to do, you can do here."

The program varies. The other night, Mr. Chen and one of his partners, an accordion player named Joe Rodonich, played a whirling repertoire ranging from the Spanish song "Cielito Lindo" to Brahms's Hungarian Dance No. 5 at the 59th Street and Lexington Avenue subway station.

Other times, the 41-year-old violinist, slender as a reed and in absolute control, plays with a guitarist, another violinist or by himself. Bills and coins fall into his case like steady rain.

"The violin is a very delicate instrument," said April Heathman, a waitress who gave a dollar. "When it's done correctly, it's wonderful."

Mr. Chen won his eminence in New York in a clattery but competitive arena. "He is No. 1 in the New York subway," said Zhuangfu Shi, another immigrant from China who plays the subterranean keyboard here and there.

"He's a wonderful violinist," agreed Barbara Krakauer, who taught him for four years at the Mannes College of Music in Manhattan. "He appeals not only to people's heads, but to their hearts. He is unbelievable."

This fall, Mr. Chen is to visit China for the first time since he left six years ago. When he returns to New York, he says, he will look for his first legal American job, having received a green card in June.

Mrs. Krakauer says Mr. Chen, who was a violinist in the Tianjin Symphony, is good enough for the New York Philharmonic, but jobs are few. She predicts he will find plenty of work in orchestras, quartets and the like, as well as in teaching.

His subway success can be measured by the fact that more than once beggars have come up and emptied their torn coffee cups of change into his case. He reciprocates by grabbing a handful of bills and refilling the cups.

Mr. Chen's father was also a lead violinist for the Tianjin Symphony, and his mother was a ballet dancer. His early years were spent in a large house with servants. There were records and much music. His father was his teacher.

In 1966, the Cultural Revolution upended the family's bourgeois existence. Western music was forbidden, and the Chen's precious record collection was smashed by Red Guards, he said. His father was put to work in a factory.

Mr. Chen's first years in the United States were difficult. He lived in a basement and worked long hours in a laundry.

Then he noticed some musicians in the subway. Why not? "I was so scared," Mr. Chen said. "I hesitated almost an hour. Then I counted to 100. Then I counted to 50. Then I finally opened the case."

### Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FFA	Morocco.....12 Dh
Armenia.....1.400 CFA	Rio de Janeiro 8.00 Rials
Bahamas.....9.00 FF	Réunion.....11.20 FF
Bahrain.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.
Belize.....300 Dr.	Senegal.....900 CFA
Bhutan.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 Ptas
Bolivia.....2,600 Lira	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Brazil.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Brunei.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Bulgaria.....1 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10
Cameroon.....1 JD	
Canada.....1.50	



# Israelis Challenge Censorship as Relic of War Mentality

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

**JERUSALEM** — At a remote military site in the Israeli desert, a missile was fired accidentally on Nov. 5, 1992, during a top-secret final rehearsal by one of Israel's elite commando units for a possible attack on an Arab leader.

Five Israeli soldiers were killed at the site, known as Tsimi. The army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Ehud Barak, appeared on television that night. Looking shaken, he announced a "serious accident" and said it had been caused by a "security mistake."

What Israelis did not learn until later was that General Barak himself, as well as several other generals, including the chief of military intelligence, had been present.

The reason the Israelis did not know is that the military censor blocked the information.

The incident offered a glimpse into a subject that is rarely talked about in public in Israel, but which affects the country almost every day. Virtually all the newspapers, magazines, books and scholarly journals as well as radio, television and dispatches for overseas publications are subject to censorship by the military.

The continued censorship is at the center of a larger debate just beginning about the future of Israel in an era of peace. Some academics and newspaper editors are questioning, tentatively, whether Israel still needs a military censor if it is no longer in a state of war with its neighbors.

More broadly, critics see the censor as a relic of a time when Israel was a besieged garrison state. They wonder whether Israel, which boasts of being the only democracy in the Middle East, should tolerate a symbol of authoritarianism no longer routine even in Russia.

Moreover, technology is making censorship more difficult. In the last three years, more than half of Israel's households have been wired for cable television. The censor has no way to block reports about Israel from overseas, including those from the United States, Britain, Egypt, Morocco, Spain, France, Russia, Germany, Turkey and Jordan.

Yet the chief military censor, Brigadier General Yitzhak Shami, is not about to lose his job. It is a sign of how embedded the military and security establishment remains in the society that most Israelis accept censorship, just as they do compulsory military service. There are boisterous

demonstrations about war and peace but hardly a word about the censor.

"Those who fight for freedom of the press are editors, and not the public," said Haim Marmori, editor of Israel's respected daily paper Ha'aretz. "The public says, 'Don't tell us secrets.' Security is not a sacred cow — it is sacred."

Most of the major newspapers in Israel collaborate with the censor under an arrangement that dates back to Israel's early years. The country's founders, wanting to avoid a struggle between secular and religious visions of the new state, decided not to write a constitution setting out basic rights.

Instead, they adopted laws from the British mandate in Palestine largely intact. Included were the press laws, which gave them broad powers to close down any newspaper.

Subsequently, the early Israeli newspaper editors struck a bargain with the military in the 1950s. They agreed to submit articles for approval on topics required by the censor, and they agreed not to challenge the censor in court. Although the powers of the censor have been narrowed over the years, the basic terms of the deal remain.

"The Israeli media as a whole does not have a

real notion of freedom of the press and what its real role should be," said Moshe Negbi, a long-time critic of censorship who is legal affairs commentator for the newspaper Ma'ariv. "They don't understand that this is their job in a democracy to fight the government, not help the government."

The agreement with the military was modified in 1989 by a Supreme Court decision holding that the censor can delete information only when there is a "near certainty of damage to the security of the state."

General Shami, who has been chief censor for 17 years, said his approach is based on the premise that "almost everything can be published." His staff of 40 work round-the-clock shifts and maintain a computerized archive of material that has been censored.

All details about Israel's vast defense industry, as well as the Mossad spy agency and the Shin Bet internal security service, are subject to censorship.

Everything about Israel's nuclear program is covered, as are purchases of fuel abroad and the movement of oil tankers in Israeli ports. Censorship also covers information on security matters discussed at government or Parliament meetings.

## A Wall Street Achiever, He's Not of the Warring Tribes

By Lawrence Malkin  
International Herald Tribune

**NEW YORK** — These are dog days on Wall Street, but Christopher J. Williams feels he is doing nicely in derivatives, thank you. Twenty years ago he wouldn't even have been there. Not because there was no derivatives market then, but because he is black.

Mr. Williams gave up a Lehman Brothers vice presidency that paid more than \$1 million a year in 1991 to strike out on

**Up and Coming**  
An occasional series  
about the leaders  
of tomorrow.

his own, forming Williams Financial Markets two years ago with financial backing from Jeffries & Co., a Los Angeles investment bank.

Now 36, he is doing business with such corporate giants as GE Capital, PepsiCo and Colgate-Palmolive; he has begun to surpass his former income level, although he is plowing most of his profits back into his firm. As his own boss, he said, "I sleep better at night, but for a shorter period of time."

Mr. Williams capitalized on the network of personal contacts that he had built up among Fortune 500 companies while organizing a derivatives group for Lehman and running it for four years. He took with him his Rolodex of the names of corporate treasurers and some valued members of his team. Lehman says they are welcome back any time.

Trading is the secret of social change on Wall Street, just as it is in the City of London. In global markets, the question of the day is not so much who you can trust as what's the best price you can get.

Wall Street's warring tribes have always gathered in securities houses that were white and widely known as predominantly Protestant (Morgan Stanley), Jewish (Goldman,



Christopher J. Williams working the phone in the New York offices of his Williams Capital Corp.

Sachs) or Roman Catholic (Merrill Lynch), each with its own camaraderie and special expertise.

A generation ago, New York's Irish and German immigrants handled the paperwork; now blacks and Hispanics people the backshops. Chinese Ph.D.s run the computers but complain that they rarely are allowed to deal with customers.

There now are 80 black-owned U.S. investment firms out of about 5,300 broker-dealers nationwide, according to Creative Investment Research of Washington, which follows minority finance. Most have their roots in federal and corporate programs that steer housing and government bonds to black firms, or in underwriting municipal bonds for big-city administrations

with black mayors — which is where Mr. Williams began his Wall Street career in 1982.

Mr. Williams's firm is one of the very few run by blacks that deals in high-level corporate finance. In contrast to the major securities firms and banks, which hold bonds, foreign currencies and financial instruments that they can quickly melt into a derivative to protect a client from volatile markets, Williams Capital has no inventory and lives by its wits. This proved a blessing during this year's interest rate gyrations and saved his small firm from the losses suffered by the Wall Street giants on their billion-dollar portfolios.

When Mr. Williams comes to work early each day at his cramped four-room suite of Fifth Avenue offices, he and his 12-member staff of trading

experts and computer whizzes — whose origins range from Brooklyn to China — are already devising the day's trading strategies.

"I may think that the dollar is going to strengthen against the mark, or that Japanese rates may decline more quickly than Swedish rates, and I'll propose a strategy based on that to investors," he said. "Mostly they are pension funds and companies looking for the best returns for their money."

"We're in the middle," he said. "We get on the phone and try to match both sides. We are packagers of money. We don't own our own swap book like the big firms, which everyone thought you needed when I started. We get other people to hedge — say, a foreign bank in New York with

francs to lend that will give us a good price because we came to them with the deal."

"We often compete head-to-head with the big firms, and although there's no way to document this, the vast majority of times, we win," he said. "We don't have a big research division, a big inventory, and a big overhead, so we can price more cheaply."

"But it's not all price," he said. "We come up with ideas, and we can sit in front of the computer pricing the transaction to the minute and explaining it over the phone to the client. The generalist salesman for the big firm usually can't do that."

Most of this business is done on the phone and not at the club, making it easier for a black to get into it. Mr. Williams thinks some clients may

not even know he is black; others simply want the best price.

Colgate-Palmolive's pension managers use Mr. Williams's firm in one of its other functions, trading large blocks of stock for low commissions. Brian Heidtke, Colgate's treasurer, plans to raise \$100 million and is circulating offers among firms to find the lowest interest rate at the best maturity.

"Williams is the only black firm on the list," said Mr. Heidtke, "and if he gets the business, it won't be an affirmative action nod. I'm trying to think of the last time anyone showed up who is as entrepreneurial as he is. He's aggressive, energetic and imaginative. What we'll do is give him a chance to pitch a deal. The rest is up to him."

And that, said Mr. Williams, "is all I'm asking for. I think I went into this as a function of personality. I needed instant gratification. Working on a deal for six months is not as much fun as working on it for four hours and getting it done or not. You win or lose very quickly."

But there is one more reason why he struck out on his own, and it is explained by an old friend, Roger Coy, who is also black and started out with Mr. Williams a decade ago. Now a municipal bond insurer with Amibach & Co., Mr. Coy said:

"There are tremendously competent people on Wall Street and in American business, but you don't need a pocket calculator to tell you that if you are black, some things are not going to happen in a traditional, conventional corporate setting — and Wall Street is very conventional."

"There is an undeniable ceiling that you face," Mr. Coy said. "So do you stay under that ceiling, where you are in fact very well paid? Or do you decide to jump out of the boat, not knowing what kind of sharks there are out there, and see how far you can go?"

Chris Williams is trying to see how far he can go.

## 22 Neo-Nazis Vandalize Buchenwald Memorial

The Associated Press

**BERLIN** — A gang of 22 young neo-Nazis went on a rampage at the memorial to the Buchenwald concentration camp in Eastern Germany, throwing stones and yelling hate slogans, the police said Sunday.

Buchenwald, outside the city of Weimar, 200 kilometers (120 miles) southwest of Berlin, is a national memorial to the 56,000 who died there between 1937 and 1945. The Nazis held 238,000 people there of many nationalities, including Jews, Gypsies, Soviet prisoners of war and German political prisoners.

The memorial, consisting of the few buildings remaining from the concentration camp, is being remodeled in preparation for next year's 50th anniversary of its liberation in the last weeks of World War II.

Officials have said that security was strengthened early this year following isolated incidents in which neo-Nazis insulted Israeli visitors to the camp, which lies in a forest on a broad hillside overlooking Weimar.

Police officials in the Thuringian state capital, Erfurt, said a bus containing the 22 skinheads pulled into the camp Saturday evening. They began yelling "Heil, Hitler" and throwing stones, breaking a window in one of the barracks buildings and pulling out a cart that had been chained down as an exhibit on inmates' labor in stone quarries.

Several of the youths threatened to set on fire a woman who works at the memorial, the police said. Two of the neo-Nazis were arrested later in Weimar, and the investigation was continuing Sunday.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Artillery Battles Rage Across Bosnia As 5 Nations Consider Serbs' Reply

**SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Reuters)** — Troops of the rival forces in Bosnia kept up pressure on key battlefronts Sunday, as the international community pondered a response to the Bosnian Serbs' rejection of the latest peace plan.

The United Nations said three people were killed in a Serbian artillery attack on the Muslim-held city of Tuzla, in northeastern Bosnia. Muslim-led government forces responded by shelling the Serbian-held town of Brcko to the north.

Shelling was also reported from the enclave of Bihać, where government troops are fighting Muslim rebels on one front and the Serbs on another.

The fighting ushered in a week during which the five-nation Contact Group, which drew up the current peace plan to partition Bosnia, is considering how to respond after the Serbs' refusal to give a clear "yes" to the proposal.

### Latvia Drops New Citizenship Quotas

**MOSCOW (NYT)** — The Latvian Parliament has amended a harsh new citizenship law that infuriated Moscow and was also criticized by the Council of Europe, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United States.

The amendments, passed Friday, eliminate a quota system that would have allowed only 2,000 resident aliens a year to become citizens. The law would have meant that the several hundred thousand Russian speakers living in Latvia could not have been naturalized until well into the next century.

### Lagos Police Halt Democracy March

**LAGOS (AP)** — The police broke up a pro-democracy march here Sunday led by Wole Soyinka, the 1986 Nobel laureate in literature, as striking oil workers announced an extension of a two-and-a-half-week protest against Nigeria's military government.

Frank Kokori, general secretary of the striking National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers, said industrial action would continue until Mahmood K.O. Abacha, the apparent winner of the presidential election last year, was freed.

### Indian Army Sent to Stop Violence

**GUWAHATI, India (Reuters)** — The Indian government sent the army into parts of Assam State on Sunday after tribal militants killed at least 40 Muslims at a relief camp to which they had fled from earlier violence.

Junior Home Minister Rajesh Pilot said in Guwahati, the Assam capital, that troops were being sent into four districts where a week of ethnic violence had left more than 60 dead, including the victims of Sunday's attack.

### Spain's Tuna Fishermen Vow Action

**SANTANDER, Spain (Reuters)** — Spanish fishermen involved in a "tuna war" with France have threatened to close some ports in northern Spain if the government does not take steps to solve a grievance against France.

About 1,000 fishermen, meeting in the northern port of Santander on Saturday, agreed that they would force the closing of "several commercial ports of national importance" starting Tuesday if their demands were not met. The fishermen are angry over the use of drift nets by French fishermen that the Spaniards charge are longer than the 2.5-kilometer (1.5-mile) limit imposed by European Union regulations.

### Panel Blames Italian Crash on Bomb

**ROME (AFP)** — The June 1990 crash of an Italian DC-9 carrying 81 people near Sicily was caused by a bomb, according to the seventh expert inquiry into the incident. All aboard died.

In this latest inquiry, begun in September 1990, 12 international experts analyzed the incident. They concluded in a 1,200-page report to a Roman judge, Rosario Priore, that a bomb left in the plane's toilets was the probable cause of the explosion. Traces of TNT were found on luggage.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### French Strike Strands Air Travelers

**PARIS (AP)** — Travelers faced long delays getting home Sunday, stranded by an air traffic controllers' strike in Aix-en-Provence, southeastern France, that was felt around Europe and North Africa.

The three-day strike was scheduled to end late Sunday, but not before disrupting a rush by tourists trying to return home in time for work Monday.

About 5,000 hectares (12,500 acres) of woodland have been destroyed by fires in Croatia's Istrian peninsula, an important tourist destination, Croatian radio reported Sunday. (Reuters)

Bangladesh authorities fear that more deadly strains of malaria and super-resistant mosquitoes are spreading throughout the country, with new figures made public Sunday showing 11 recent deaths caused by the disease. (AFP)

## PERSIAN GULF OR ARABIAN GULF?

What matters are the cultural ties among all the people of the Gulf — all Moslems who believe in God — the compassionate, the merciful. It does not matter who owns which piece of territory or which islands — Moslems are all one people — not only around the Gulf, but also throughout the Middle East and all over the world.

Let us unite, both in words and deeds. Let us leave all hatred and discord aside. Let us think of our common future, provide a better and happier life for all. Let us be mindful that our greatest material wealth is our oil, and remember and faithfully heed the advice of the late Shah of Iran who warned decades ago that oil could be put to much better use than burning it — wasting it — selling it cheap!

Let us, on this anniversary of the Shah's passing, heed his advice for the sake of all of us and for future generations. May God be with us.

July, 1994

Vanouver, BC  
Canada

Hossein Daneshvar Tehrani  
Civil Adjutant to the late  
Shah of Iran

## Saudi Says Riyadh Aided Iraqi Atom Plan

**Reuters**  
**LONDON** — A former Saudi Arabian diplomat has told The Sunday Times of London

that his country helped pay for Saddam Hussein's nuclear program in Iraq as part of a secret 20-year campaign by Riyadh to acquire its own nuclear weapons.

The newspaper carried a lengthy report under a front-page banner headline: "Britain's Gulf War Ally Helped Saddam Build Nuclear Bomb."

A spokesman for the Saudi Arabian Embassy in London said he could not comment on

the matter, and British Foreign Office officials said they were not aware of the report.

The paper said Mohammed Khilaf, second in command at the Saudi mission to the United Nations in New York until he defected in May and sought political asylum in the United States, had shown it some of the 13,000 official Saudi documents he took with him when he left.

One of them, the paper said, was a transcript of a secret desert meeting he attended between Saudi and Iraqi military

teams in 1989, a year before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, which led to the Gulf War.

At the meeting, the Saudis pledged funding for President Saddam's nuclear program and handed over specialized equipment that Iraq could obtain nowhere else, the paper said.

The Sunday Times said the documents showed the Saudi rulers had given Mr. Saddam up to \$5 billion for the nuclear program. In return, the Iraqis were to share the technology they acquired with Riyadh.

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# THE AMERICAS / MIDTERM ROUND

## Riding High, Republicans Predict Victory in November

By David Von Drehle  
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Republican leaders are predicting perhaps the biggest midterm victory since the Democrats poured into Washington in 1974 in the wake of Watergate.

"This is the best environment I've seen for Republicans since I became involved in politics," said Haley Barbour, chairman of the Republican National Committee, at its meeting this week-end. "Every development this year has helped us."

Democrats acknowledge that they will lose seats in the House and Senate this year, but nothing on the scale envisioned by their eager opponents.

The Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, urged the Republican National Committee to keep the number 47 in mind as they look toward November: A gain of 40 seats in the House would make Representative Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, the likely speaker of the House. Seven new Republicans in the Senate would return Mr. Dole to the post of Senate majority leader.

Republicans see the usual November pattern being magnified this year in part because everything has been going their way at the polls since 1992. They are riding high, having won two special elections in the House and two in the Senate, plus governor's races in New Jersey and Virginia and mayoral elections in New York and

Los Angeles — all since President Bill Clinton took office in January 1993.

Governor William F. Weld of Massachusetts predicted at the National Committee meeting that his fellow Republicans would sit in at least 25 governor's mansions after November, including California, Florida, Texas and New York. Of those states, only California now has a Republican governor.

Citing a recent survey he had commissioned showing Republican challenger Mitt Romney within 3 percentage points of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, Mr. Weld envisioned a Republican majority in the Senate.

Mr. Barbour said that winning the Senate remains "an uphill battle" for the Republicans.

But he said he was confident that dozens of new Republicans would join the two houses of Congress, and when the votes of conservative Democrats are added, "it is reasonable to think we will be able to put together a working majority on a lot of issues."

The party's biggest problem, several speakers contended, is simply finding enough money to support all the races that Republicans have a chance to win.

Despite the hymns of unity, however, some moderates fear the Republicans may be split soon by the rising influence of religious conservatives. Speaker after speaker neatly dodged the issue of abortion, which prompted bitter complaints about the party's 1992 platform.

## U.S. Office Reveals 'Star Wars' Deceit Directed at Soviets

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal investigators have concluded that Reagan administration officials conducted a deception program as part of a plan to make the Soviet Union think that the Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as "star wars," was far more advanced than it was.

A report by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, said the SDI officials secretly planned to rig a series of four tests of whether a missile could be launched to intercept another missile. Bombs were put on the targets so that a near miss would appear to be a direct hit, according to the report.

questioned the General Accounting Office investigation after his staff heard the original accusations last year, said he remained convinced that the enhancements made to the fourth and final test were part of a pattern of deception.

"Whether you call it test-rigging or mere enhancement," he said, "it is an outrage that Congress did not find out about until 10 years had passed and \$35 billion was spent."

Although the deception program had been abandoned and, in the opinion of the investigators, no deceptive measure remained, vestiges remained.

A bomb was on board the target missile in the fourth test, though military officials told the investigators that it was not wired to go off on command.

The original deception plan was abandoned in 1984, the report said. Instead, after the first three tests failed to produce even a near miss, officials took other measures, which the report characterized as "enhancements." These measures doubled the odds that the fourth and final test would succeed.

But the report directly contradicted accusations to Congress last August, made by four men who worked for the SDI program and subsequently reported by The New York Times, that officials had rigged the fourth test in the series as part of the deception program.

The General Accounting Office found no evidence that a beacon on board the target missile had sent a signal to the interceptor missile saying, in effect, "Come and get me," as a former missile-defense program official told The Times last year.

Instead, the report found that the beacon on the target missile had been linked only to radar on the ground that was tracking its flight.

The series of four tests in question, known as the Homing Overlay Experiment, took place in 1983 and 1984. After the first three tests failed, the success of the fourth and final test became crucial to continued financing for SDI.

The report said the enhancements that officials added to double the chance that the fourth test would succeed were secretive, but not deceptive.

Senator David H. Pryor, Arkansas Democrat who re-

quested the General Accounting Office investigation after his staff heard the original accusations last year, said he remained convinced that the enhancements made to the fourth and final test were part of a pattern of deception.

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Senator David H. Pryor, Arkansas Democrat who re-

—TIM WEINER

### ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

#### White House Discipline Under Panetta?

WASHINGTON — First there was Betsey Wright, then, briefly, Mickey Kantor, then James Carville. Now it is Leon E. Panetta's turn as chief of staff to impose order and discipline on a leader who, for most of his public life, has resisted both.

In two decades of holding public office, Bill Clinton has alternated between two very different styles of management. His preferred style — the one now all too familiar to Americans from his first 18 months in the Oval Office — is loose and unstructured to the verge of chaos. The other, to which he periodically has agreed to submit himself, is more tightly controlled, disciplined and restrictive.

The question facing Mr. Panetta, who officially took over last week as chief of staff, is whether the president's current troubles are deep enough to enforce some wisdom. (LAT)

#### Gingrich Sees Health as a 'Springboard'

WASHINGTON — While the Democratic leaders in Congress are struggling to write health legislation that follows President Clinton's principles, Newt Gingrich, the Republican whip, has united his party in the House of Representatives against such a bill and hopes to use the issue as a springboard to win Republican control of the House.

This would not be a modest accomplishment. Republicans now have 78 fewer seats than Democrats and have been a minority in the House for some four decades.

In an interview in his office last week, Mr. Gingrich, in his rat-a-tat style, offered this capsule description of the state of American politics:

"We were faced with a system that was corrupt. The system refused to respond to the country as it changed. We adopted a series of positions that were very popular in the country — a balanced-budget amendment, a line-item veto, no tax increases — and the corrupt Democratic machine that should have responded remained rigid and stuck in place." (NYT)

#### Lugar: 'Substantial Doubts' About Breyer

WASHINGTON — Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, said he would oppose the nomination of Judge Stephen G. Breyer to the Supreme Court, arguing that the judge's investment in Lloyd's of London raised "substantial doubts" about his "prudence and good judgment."

Mr. Lugar is the first senator to oppose Judge Breyer, who received a unanimous 18 in the confirmation vote Tuesday by the Senate Judiciary Committee. (WP)

#### Quote/Unquote

Bill Clinton, attending his 30th high school reunion in Hot Springs, Arkansas, was asked what he was like back then: "A lot of people probably would have said I was a nerd." (AP)



MEMORIES — President Bill Clinton facing a phalanx of microphones while attending a weekend reunion in Hot Springs, Arkansas, of his 1964 high school class.

## A Top Aide Contradicts Bentsen On Inquiry

By Stephen Labaton  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Contradicting public statements by Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, the department's top lawyer has told Congress that she briefed Mr. Bentsen about discussions between White House and Treasury officials involving their investigation of the Whitewater case, according to people involved in the inquiry.

Mr. Bentsen has insisted since early March that he never took part in or knew of any of the discussions between Treasury and White House officials that deeply embarrassed the administration when they were disclosed five months ago.

But secret testimony recently given to congressional investigators by Jean E. Hanson, the Treasury's general counsel, shows that she clearly recalls briefing Mr. Bentsen and the deputy Treasury secretary, Roger C. Altman, in early February about the Whitewater meetings.

Investigators have obtained a Sept. 30 memorandum from Ms. Hanson to Mr. Altman in which she said she had briefed both the Treasury secretary and top White House officials. A senior Bentsen aide said the secretary did not recall discussing the meetings with Ms. Hanson.

Ms. Hanson's memo and testimony are part of the documentation on the Whitewater case that will be considered this week at politically charged House and Senate hearings.

## For Simpson Trial Judge, Caution Rules Quebec to Hold Election With 'Destiny' at Stake

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Judge Lance Ito, soon to become the most closely watched judge in the United States as he presides over the O. J. Simpson trial, has two main standards for handling high-profile cases.

"Rule 1: Be cautious, careful and when in doubt, keep your mouth shut," he says. "Rule 2: When tempted to say something, take a deep breath and refer to Rule 1."

These precautions, part of a course he teaches for judges

called "Media and the Courts: Handling the High-Profile Case," were quoted in a recent interview in which he told The Daily Journal, a local legal journal, that a judge "would have to be crazy" to want to try the Simpson case.

Mr. Ito, the assistant presiding judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court, was named by his superior, Judge Cecil Mills, to handle what has already become one of the most intensely covered and thoroughly second-guessed televised legal proceedings in history.

"I think you would have to be crazy to want that case," the

judge, 43, said in an interview. "Being the trial judge is the worst position in a major high-profile case. You can't call a press conference to explain your side of things."

The selection of Mr. Ito, a former prosecutor, drew praise from defense lawyers, who called him intelligent, hard-working and balanced, with a dry sense of humor that he uses to defuse courtroom tensions.

"He is very sensitive to the needs of trial lawyers and allows them to do their work," said Blair Bernholz, a defense lawyer here. "But there's never any question who is in control

of the courtroom. He keeps a firm hand."

Janet Kerr, a law professor at Pepperdine University who has advised Mr. Ito as a technical expert, said: "I believe him to be a brilliant judge who's willing to listen intently to many different sides of an issue and who makes very well-reasoned decisions."

After Mr. Ito's appointment was announced, Mr. Simpson's chief lawyer, Robert L. Shapiro, called him "an excellent choice because he is one of the finest judges in the state of California."

## Quebec to Hold Election With 'Destiny' at Stake

Reuters

QUEBEC CITY — Premier Daniel Johnson announced Sunday that a provincial election in Quebec would be held Sept. 12, launching a new debate on whether the mainly French-speaking province should secede from Canada.

Mr. Johnson's Liberal Party is trailing badly in the polls behind the opposition Parti Québécois, which has vowed to make Quebec an independent country within a year.

"The people of Quebec will have to choose their destiny," Mr. Johnson said at a press conference announcing the election date.

The Parti Québécois has said that within 8 to 10 months of election victory it would hold a referendum on the issue of secession.

Quebeckers rejected a plan to sever political links with Canada by a three-to-two margin in a 1980 referendum that tore families and political alliances apart.

Since then, the passion of the debate has subsided. But the Parti Québécois hopes to profit from weariness among Quebecers after nine years of Liberal rule that has left a rising public debt, high taxes and unemployment hovering around 13 percent.

Major polls published just before the election announcement gave the Parti Québécois a 7 to 10 percentage point lead over the Liberals. But the same surveys show Quebecers are ambivalent about whether they should seek a divorce from Canada.

A Leger & Leger poll published last week showed that support for a separate Quebec has fallen recently, with about 46.5 percent in favor and 53.5 percent against.

### BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

CONSIDER the diagrammed deal from the Knockout Team event: Seven spades is unbeatable for North-South, but seven hearts may fail if played by South.

East was able to show his powerful minor two-suiter by bidding four no-trump over four hearts, and followed with a Lightner double of six hearts. He expected to score a spade ruff and the club ace, and the first part of this program succeeded when his partner led a spade. But that was the end of the defense and North-South collected 1,600.

West should surely have bid at least six clubs over five diamonds, an advance save to put pressure on the opposition.

That would have given East a different opportunity to double and ask for a spade lead, perhaps collecting 200. Rather than submit to the impending ruff, North might well venture seven spades, finding the winning contract at the last possible moment. And East would then have lost 2,210 doing much worse. He can now argue, that his double of six hearts was

Striped-Tailed Ape maneuver, discouraging his opponents from bidding the grand slam. In the replay South opened one club, strong, and the bidding hurtled to the slam level before either North or South had bid a major suit. After a seven-club sacrifice, South had enough information to bid seven spades, finding the correct 10-card fit, but was too cautious. He doubled seven clubs, collecting 300, and his team lost 16 imps instead of gaining 11.

NORTH  
♠ Q8542  
♥ QJ753  
♦ 5  
—

WEST  
♠ J103  
♥ 8  
♦ 72  
♣ K9543

EAST  
♠ 2  
♥ KQ10664  
♦ A QJ1062  
♣ —

SOUTH (D)  
♠ A K 7 8  
♥ A K 10 9 4  
♦ A 8 3  
♣ 7

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ 4 NT  
2 ♣ Pass 6 ♣ Dbl.  
Pass Pass Pass  
West led the spade jack.

### DANCING TO A BLACK MAN'S TUNE: A Life of Scott Joplin

By Susan Curtis. 271 pages. \$26.95. University of Missouri Press.

By Jonathan Yardley

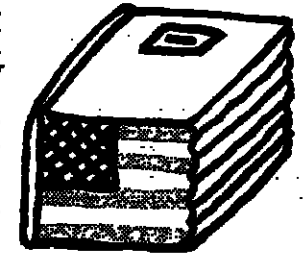
SCOTT JOPLIN is one of the most enigmatic and interesting figures in the history of American culture — enigmatic not merely because we know so little about him but also because his music is so difficult to categorize, interesting because of his music's striking originality and its irresistible charm. A black man in a white world, Joplin unsurprisingly had trouble finding a comfortable place there, yet exercised incalculable influence upon it and played a major role in the development of a genuinely American culture.

Susan Curtis, the latest of Joplin's several biographers, has no more success than any of her predecessors in weaving the shown bits and pieces of his life into a coherent whole. Thus her narrative is riddled with qualifying words and phrases: "perhaps," "may or may not," "A happens," "may be that she bears the burden of Marxism and its variants under which so many of today's historians labor. The reader who encounters in her preface such phrases as "the confirmation of those with power" will be hard pressed not

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Andrew P. Sundberg, founder and director of American Citizens Abroad, is dipping into "The Faber Book of America."

"It's a selection of materials by many different authors — a grasp at trying to show the extraordinary eclecticism of all the things that relate to America. It's a wonderful book." (Barry James, IHT)



to abandon the book without further investigation.

But Curtis is better than the stale rhetoric to which from time to time she dutifully resorts. Though hampered by a severe lack of documentary evidence, she has managed to make a good deal out of precious little. As she writes: "Through examining his life, we can hope to learn how Americans at the turn of the century came to terms with a racially diverse citizenry, struggled to reformulate an American culture, and incorporated African American music into their national heritage. Through the great Missouri composer, we can begin to understand how dancing to a black man's tune involved a complex process of artistic creation, unequal social power, racial discrimination and advancement, and the formation of American culture."

Although Curtis earlier mentions "a dramatic transforma-

tion of American culture," she is more accurate when she describes the process in which Joplin so centrally participated as "the formation of American culture." Such culture as existed in the late 19th century was imported rather than endemic. When Curtis calls Joplin "a bridge between the staid piano playing of Victorian America and the more wide-open options of the early 20th century," what she is describing is the replacement of the old imported English culture with one uniquely African American in character.

Curtis writes, correctly, that Joplin's deceptively simple ragtime music "represents the meeting of two musical traditions — the structures of Western serious music and the melodies and rhythms of 19th-century African American communities." Joplin's story, like those of countless millions of other black Americans, is in great measure about the struggle

to win acceptance against great odds, and of the price that struggle exacts.

This aspect of the story is treated perceptively and sensitively by Curtis. She eschews the temptation to sermonize or moralize about the shortcomings of the whites with whom Joplin dealt, apparently out of an understanding that their own lives and attitudes were circumscribed by the same elements against which Joplin struggled. Though she does portray Joplin as a rather lonely figure, she does not sentimentalize him and she gives due credit to those who perceived, if dimly, the character and importance of his art.

Perhaps this is because Curtis understands that what was going on, though no one knew it at the time, was a process of interracial collaboration. "Perhaps the most important conclusion one can draw about the life of Scott Joplin and the ragtime era is to acknowledge the mutual dependence of American and African American culture," she writes. "Neither makes much sense without the other, and one can find more than one understanding of each within the national and racial subcommunities." It goes deeper than that, for neither culture is even imaginable without the other, because both were shaped in this country and are the common heritage of its citizens.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

### Away From Politics

- The Citadel, a military college in Charleston, South Carolina, must admit Shannon Faulkner to its uniformed corps of cadets, a federal judge in Washington has ruled. She is the first woman to be granted full admission in 152 years.
- The space shuttle Columbia has landed in Cape Canaveral, Florida, after a record-long 15-day mission with seven astronauts, including the first Japanese woman to fly in space.
- Two Harvard College students who run charity events in 1991 and 1992 to benefit children with cancer have been charged in Cambridge, Massachusetts, with stealing \$132,000 of the proceeds. The students, Charles K. Lee and David G. Sword, both 1993 graduates, were indicted in connection with money missing from an Evening With Champions, an annual charity ice-skating exhibition that Harvard students have conducted for 23 years.
- A van carrying a girls' basketball team to a tournament has crashed on Interstate 15 near Las Vegas, Nevada, after the driver fell asleep at the wheel. An 11-year-old girl was killed, and 11 others were injured.
- The man who founded and led the first squadron of black U.S. aviators in World War II, Benjamin Davis Jr., has joined the Wright brothers, Amelia Earhart and others in the National Aviation Hall of Fame in Dayton, Ohio. Also inducted were Collett Everman Woolman, who founded Delta Air Lines; Robert Gilruth, who served as director of NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center; and Carl Norden, who developed instruments used in flight control and weapons systems.
- Four climbers started an avalanche on Mount Hood, in Oregon, when they fell about 700 feet (200 meters) down a snowy glacier, a witness said. Two were swept into a crevasse and killed; the other two were airlifted to a hospital.
- A 405-pound (185-kilogram) man is suing Denny's, a restaurant chain, for \$1.3 million, contending that employees at an outlet in Portland, Oregon, made him feel like "a clown on parade." Gary A. Sellick, 36, also maintains that he could not fit into a booth and that the restaurant was unable to provide a chair big enough to hold him. (AP, NYT, Reuters, WP)

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# Herald Tribune

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## Rwanda's Pain Registers

The 2 million terrified Rwandans who have fled to neighboring countries are now dying at the rate of one a minute. For lack of safe water and sanitation facilities, cholera threatens the makeshift camps that have sprung up around the Zairian town of Goma. President Bill Clinton, who on Friday called it the worst humanitarian crisis in a generation, has finally begun to respond with the energy that this widening disaster demands.

Obviously, as Mr. Clinton stressed, the first need is to assure the survival of Rwandans, most of them Hutu, who have fled human rivers flowing across frontiers. He promises that an aerial armada, flying around the clock from Italy to Entebbe airport in Uganda, will airlift food, water and medicine to various camps. Crossing another important threshold, he is sending U.S. troops to monitor the humanitarian operation. If only Washington had done half as much before this human flood crested.

Still, Rwanda is at last getting priority attention. As Mr. Clinton said, the essential corollary to the humanitarian airlift is to create conditions within Rwanda that will permit refugees to return. In what could be a long-term commitment, he promises logistic support for a full contingent of United Nations peacekeepers to help that process along.

Mr. Clinton properly holds out a hand to the Tutsi-led Rwanda Patriotic Front, which began as a rebel force but is now the governing authority in Kigali, the capital. But, wisely, he stipulates three conditions for U.S. recognition: the formation of a broad-based government, respect for the

rule of law and a policy of reconciliation with the majority Hutu. Since the new regime has already named Hutu as president and prime minister, and since the Patriotic Front agreed last year to a settlement based on reconciliation, the U.S. conditions seem just and realistic.

The very scale of the response that the president is mobilizing should begin to reassure Rwandans who took flight after hearing venomous and hysterical broadcasts warning that insurgent armies were bent on slaughter. There is strong evidence that the most savage killings were perpetrated by the former regime and that Patriotic Front commanders have done what they could to prevent reprisal massacres. Specialists plausibly argue that years of living and fighting in Uganda, where ethnic strife has been tamed by reconciliation, has moderated the front's leadership.

All this will soon be put to the test, along with urgent efforts by the UN refugee commission to persuade those fleeing to return. Nobody can say for certain what will now happen to the "safe area" in southern Rwanda established by 2,500 French troops, who are to withdraw soon. After a faltering start, when America seemed unable even to supply personnel carriers to Rwanda, Mr. Clinton has initiated something very like George Bush's Operation Provide Comfort, which helped save the lives of half a million Kurds who fled their homes in Iraq. But NATO allies were major helpers then, and could assuredly contribute more in Rwanda today. Meantime, the president needs and deserves public support at home.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Bosnian Serbs Say 'No'

What was intended as a transition to peace in Bosnia may be becoming an extension of war. This is the result of the six Bosnian Serb rejection of the peace plan offered by the "contact group" of the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Germany. The Muslim-led government of Bosnia formally accepted the plan, in the confident expectation that its Serbian adversaries would reject it. Bosnian Serbs were under some pressure from sanctions-burdened Serbia to go along, but they hedged, unwilling either to lose captured territory or to give up the idea of joining a Greater Serbia.

The Serbs' response is an effective "no," but it came disguised as a qualified "yes." Quickly they used it to drive a wedge between the Western four, who insisted that the Serbs accept the plan unconditionally, and Russia, which professes to find the Serbs' stand "positive" and a basis for further negotiations. This is preposterous. The Bosnian Serbs have perfected the art of stalling and obfuscating. For others to fall for this ruse is to play into the Serbs' purpose of keeping and consolidating their bloody-handed gains. The plan is not beyond touch-up, but any wholesale alterations such as the Serbs have in mind must be regarded as out of the question.

The contact group had made certain threats to the Bosnian Serbs: to tighten economic sanctions, to expand NATO-protected "safe areas" around Muslim enclaves, and as a "last resort" to have the United Nations lift the arms embargo now constricting Muslim military operations. Practical and political obstacles lie before realization of all of these threats. But surely shame, if not duty, will induce the contact group to deliver. There can be no premature easing of the pressure on either the Bosnian Serbs or their patrons in Serbia, who talk peace and stoke war at the same time.

Perhaps the Bosnian Serbs will recalculate the odds. Otherwise there is scant prospect of early progress toward a negotiated settlement. The Muslims, the main victims, were prepared, or so they said, to accept a supposedly final plan that condones much of the Serbs' "ethnic cleansing." Why should they now enter a Serb-sought negotiation that promises them even more pain? The Muslims take a risk by undertaking to continue what may be a less than total war but is bound to be a costly struggle. But as the big losers so far they deserve respect for their goals of regaining their lost territory and keeping Bosnia a unitary state.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Don't Invade Haiti

President Bill Clinton, feeling less pressure from refugees and sensing opposition at home, is having second thoughts about the urgency of invading Haiti. First, he wants a new, Desert Storm-style United Nations resolution that he hopes can persuade Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras and his cronies to leave on their own. Yet the UN strategy, which would authorize member countries to use "all necessary means" to restore President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power and disarm his opponents, also relies on the logic of a military solution.

Meanwhile, U.S. forces conspicuously practice invasion preparations off the Haitian coast, and White House and State Department aides pepper the airwaves with pointed warnings. Federal prosecutors investigate drug charges against Haitian military leaders in ways that are certain to recall the indictment of Manuel Noriega that became a key justification for the 1989 invasion of Panama.

Physically removing General Cédras and his cronies from Haiti should be easy work for a large enough expeditionary force. But then what? Military force is a notoriously blunt instrument for solving political problems. Unlike many opponents of military intervention, The New York Times fully endorses the return of Father Aristide to power and harbors no illusions about the intentions of General Cédras and his murderous cohorts. But invasions, even of small countries with weak armies, are not a rational solution to presidential frustration, the need to look tough or lack of other ideas. To invade would be an irresponsible use of the world's most formidable military force.

The Clinton administration hopes for a UN vote this week. But it will take another month at least to recruit countries to join in an invasion and a subsequent peacekeeping force. Administration hawks should use the delay to throw off their war fever.

The Clinton administration has yet to present compelling arguments that invading Haiti is in the best interests of the United States. Human rights are being massively and flagrantly abused. But over the long months when Washington looked the other way for fear of having to grant asylum to fleeing refugees, the terror was almost as bad. Similarly, drug allegations have been kicking around for years, but until very recently Washington seemed eager to talk down their significance.

The surge of refugee departures has fallen off drastically in recent days, since Washington began denying boat people any chance of entry to the United States, while providing safe havens elsewhere. At last, the administration has found a politically sustainable refugee policy.

Meanwhile, American public opinion remains skeptical of or downright hostile to the use of U.S. military force in Haiti. The constitution and the precedent established in the Gulf War would require congressional, not just UN, approval for an invasion.

Horrible things are going on in Haiti. Democracy has been hijacked. People are being terrorized, and a pitiful economy is being strangled. These are good reasons to put the strongest diplomatic and economic pressure on the junta and to provide sanctuary to fleeing refugees. They are not good reasons to send in the marines.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Relief Immediately, Then Crisis Prevention Quickly

By J. Brian Atwood

The writer, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, is the president's special envoy to Rwanda.

WASHINGTON — I walked among the refugees of Goma last week. I continue to be haunted by the look on their faces. I saw a sea of dead eyes. The dead eyes of dazed resignation borne in the exhausted faces of small children and weary mothers.

It is no wonder. These people have seen their families wiped out. They have already experienced the worst atrocities that humans can perpetrate against each other. What they experience in Goma could not be worse.

When the reports of cholera deaths began to come in, the memory of the children was seared in my mind. Some of them wandered about the refugee camp without parents. Some took to exploring their strange new home. They are the most regrettable victims, for they are not responsible for the catastrophe.

In the fields of Rwanda a good crop is going to waste. In the distant shadow of this abundance, across the border in Zaire, the people are instead preoccupied with the undrinkable water of the nearby lake, fouled with methane gas; with the rock so hard beneath their feet it defies burying the dead; with people packed so tightly that it is more than anyone can bear.

Now the international community is trying to cope, against all odds. As soon as President Bill Clinton understood the dimension of the crisis, he sent me to Goma to assess the situation and spearhead an emergency response. The United States had already helped pre-position a thousand tons of food aid in the region, but no one could have anticipated the enormity of this tragedy. Our enemies now are cholera, dehydration, disease and starvation.

The international community has never faced a refugee exodus of such magnitude in so brief a time.

It started on July 13 and didn't stop until some 1.2 million Rwandans had entered Goma. Another 200,000 have streamed into Bukavu in Zaire, and 800,000 into

Kamanyola, in Zaire near the Rwanda-Burundi border, and the exodus to these sites continues.

Relief workers are frustrated and their appeals are from the heart. The United States is determined to lead a worldwide humanitarian response, working with the United Nations to mobilize the international community. We will not be deterred in these efforts.

On Thursday President Clinton announced an additional \$41.4 million dollars of aid to Rwanda. America has already conducted 100 humanitarian relief flights to the region, and it will step up the pace of these flights.

The Department of Defense and the U.S. Agency for International Development are shipping in bladders for potable water, warehouses of food, 135 tons of plastic sheeting for shelter, 120 tons of blankets, storage facilities, trucks and other necessary relief supplies. We are sending in emergency health kits which contain essential drugs; 20 million packets of lifesaving oral rehydration salts needed to deal with cholera and other diarrheal diseases; massive quantities of antibiotics and syringes.

Teams are working around the clock to address pressing logistical needs. Improving the air facilities at Goma is the first step in building up its capacity to be able to handle the enormous flow of needed humanitarian supplies. Purifying water, improving air facilities at the sites of other refugee camps, opening up a track route from Kampala, and strengthening distribution facilities within Rwanda to get larger quantities of food in within the next two weeks are important parts of the relief agenda.

Still, the humanitarian response will be inadequate if it is measured only in metric tons of food, medicines

and water purifiers. A political solution must be part of the answer. The new government must embrace the call for meaningful power sharing. Hutus must be treated as fellow citizens by the Rwanda Patriotic Front. War criminals must be tried under a fair judicial process.

The new government alone cannot create the conditions needed to convince refugees to return to their homes. An augmented United Nations force will have to be quickly introduced. This force will extend the French "safe zone" in the southwest to the entire country.

In Rwanda and on its borders, the Clinton administration is not only responding to a humanitarian crisis. It is attempting to prevent its spread. Burundi, with the same ethnic makeup as Rwanda, is a tinderbox.

Uganda and Tanzania have made great progress in developing their societies, but they must now host masses of refugees. Zaire has a fragile society whose destabilization could set back Africa for decades. Containing and resolving the Rwandan crisis is both a humanitarian act and a pragmatic effort in preventive diplomacy. We simply cannot let the cancer of chaos spread.

This chaos is increasingly overtaxing international organizations like the United Nations. The costs of peacekeeping, refugee support and disaster relief have soared, and the United Nations must be on the front lines in the war against chaos. That is why the United States government is using its Security Council seat to lead a process of regional negotiation within the UN system.

The desperate people in Goma, make no mistake about it, are the victims of this chaos. If the international community does not soon join the United States as it develops the machinery for effective crisis prevention — if we together do not soon begin to invest in sustainable development — the scenes we have witnessed in Goma will become commonplace.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## Hope for Rwanda as the Patriotic Front Indicates Restraint

By Nelson Kasfir

HANOVER, New Hampshire — The Rwanda Patriotic Front's decisive victory in the civil war should be welcomed by friends of peace in Rwanda. The appointment of Pasteur Bizimungu and Faustin Twagiramungu, two moderate Hutus, as president and prime minister is a positive step toward bringing stability to a country wracked by four years of war and three months of genocide.

How will the new leadership govern? Despite the massacres and the intense emotions that will be their long-term inheritance, there is a surprisingly good chance that the new government will end the slaughter of civilians and restore order.

The scale of the tragedies impedes outside understanding of what the Patriotic Front is likely to do now because it obscures the differences between the front and the government it defeated. The staggering number of victims should not blind us to the fact that the ousted government was directly responsible for most of the deaths of civilians. Its radio broadcasts, which intensified fear of retribution, helped create more than a million refugees in less than a week.

Nor should this civil war be seen simply as an ethnic conflict between Hutu and Tutsi. They lived peacefully together and intermarried in villages throughout Rwanda for a quarter of a century until 1990, when the Patriotic Front invaded from Uganda. Last April, after extremist Hutu seized the government, moderate Hutu willing to share power with Tutsi were massacred alongside Tutsi.

The senior officers and soldiers who formed the original core of the front have a guide for the creation of their government after winning the civil war. They learned this by fighting in the guerrilla

army of President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, whom they continued to serve after it took power in 1986.

These soldiers saw General Museveni form a broad-based government by offering positions in the cabinet and the civil service to his rivals, expanding participation through democratic village councils set up throughout the country, and absorbing rival military groups and soldiers from the defeated Ugandan government army into his own military.

The success of those measures is apparent, even though Uganda suffered

**The Patriotic Front has tried, not always successfully, to ensure that its soldiers protect civilians.**

further civil wars in two of its regions after General Museveni's victory.

Because General Museveni advises the senior officers in the Patriotic Front and because the front's senior personnel experienced this successful transition, the new Rwandan government is likely to try to build a political order in which Hutu and Tutsi can live together peacefully.

The horrific experiences of the war — particularly the strains placed on Patriotic Front soldiers, many of whom have lost their entire families — pose an even greater challenge than Ugandans confronted. But the first steps of the Patriotic Front have adapted the Museveni ap-

proach to Rwandan circumstances. The new government has explicitly endorsed the power-sharing agreement that the Patriotic Front and the former Rwandan government negotiated in August 1993.

Instead of appointing the top front officials as the transitional president and prime minister, they have chosen Mr. Bizimungu and Mr. Twagiramungu, who were originally selected in the power-sharing arrangements a year ago. This is likely to be the start of a broad-based government similar to that of Uganda.

President Bizimungu seemed to understand the importance of inclusion when he said at a news conference last week: "More than 50 percent of the posts are in the hands of parties other than the RPF. I think there can be no more proof of generosity than that."

However, the appointment of Major General Paul Kagame, the front's chief military commander, as vice president and minister of defense, also follows a pattern that General Museveni established in Uganda, the iron fist in the velvet glove. He has allowed much government participation as well as personal freedom in Uganda, but he has kept careful control over the army.

The Patriotic Front is likely to do the same. The new government's chance to restore security, rebuild the economy and reintegrate both new and old refugees will depend on the wise decisions of a few senior military officers.

When he took power, General Museveni promised to punish the "criminals" who caused the outrages in the regime he overthrew. He soon adopted a policy of forgiving his opponents and inviting them back to live in Uganda.

The same issue faces the leaders of the

Patriotic Front, who have vowed to punish the former government officials who organized the militias that killed most of the civilians. For real peace in Rwanda, these leaders ought to remember Uganda's change of heart and pursue a policy of reconciliation, first with the refugees and later even with officials of the former government.

The difference between the two sides in the conduct of the Rwandan civil war is a good indicator that the new government will not behave as the old one did. The former government considered massacring its citizens its central mission, while the Patriotic Front has tried — not always successfully — to ensure that its soldiers protect civilians.

Human rights abuses by the front have been documented, including the execution of civilians. But these abuses occurred despite the code of conduct issued to soldiers, especially when inadequately trained soldiers were recruited as the front rapidly expanded its territory during the last three months.

While the fears of the Hutu refugees flooding Zaire are understandable, there have been no reports of Patriotic Front massacres approaching those perpetrated by the former government militia.

In its eight-point program, written in Uganda before the 1990 invasion, the front called for "democracy and national unity." The new government should set up democratic elections in each village and declare that it will work with all elected officials regardless of ethnic identity.

The writer is chairman of the department of government at Dartmouth College. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Toward Confidence-Building and Security Cooperation in Asia

By Jusuf Wanandi

JAKARTA — The major security question facing Asia and the Pacific following the end of the Cold War is whether a new equilibrium can be achieved between the big powers in the area that will maintain peace and economic progress, or whether the region will have a dominant power, as Japan was before the end of World War II and China was in the precolonial period.

There is uncertainty in Asia about the extent to which the United States will continue to station its forces in Northeast

Asia to help deter aggression and maintain a balance of power.

With the Korean Peninsula in crisis, the American security presence will be maintained, but it is not clear how U.S. public opinion will react to the costs involved in the longer term.

A credible alliance with the United States would keep Japan's security policies mainly oriented toward self-defense and participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations. If the alliance

with America lost credibility, it is not clear how Japan would react to protect its extensive and growing economic interests in Asia.

China, too, is a source of uncertainty for the region. China is emerging as a powerful economic and political factor, but whether it is accepted as a trusted neighbor by other countries in the area depends on how it behaves toward them.

The growing economic integration in East Asia has made coun-

tries interdependent and encour-

aged them to think of ways of developing cooperative security arrangements. Dialogue and co-operation between Asia-Pacific nations have created common interests, views and improved mutual confidence.

The ASEAN Regional Forum, which convenes in Bangkok this Monday, seeks to build on these developments on a step-by-step basis, moving at a pace that is acceptable to participating countries. The initial aim should be to ensure that regional trouble spots, such as the South China Sea dispute and Cambodia, do not become armed conflicts.

At the same time, steps should be taken to create mutual trust between the forum's member states, some of which have not participated in a regional security dialogue before.

Such confidence-building measures could be promoted by agreements that forum members will publish defense white papers on their military spending, doctrine, deployments and arms purchases; give advance notification of exercises and permit observers from other member countries to attend them; take part in regular exchanges of military staff; and co-

operate in areas such as intelligence and training.

If the first phase is successful after some years, the second phase of the forum's development could focus on efforts to make it a regional institution for arms control and eventual disarmament. The third phase would be to make the forum part of a global collective security system under a strengthened United Nations.

While the forum is still in its infancy, it should allow time for participants to get to know each other better. Then the challenge will be whether it can achieve the concrete results needed to make it an institution that is really relevant to regional security.

The writer, chairman of the supervisory board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

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## The Forum Makes a Perfunctory Start?

By Michael Leiter

BANGKOK — When ministers and senior officials from 18 delegations held their first formal meeting this Monday in Bangkok, they will be attempting to extend to the wider Asia-Pacific region a confidence-building approach to security that has been used with some success in Southeast Asia. However, the occasion is expected to be an exercise in diplomatic form rather than substance.

The meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum has set itself very limited objectives, at least to start with. This is partly because Thailand, the host government, and its five partners in the Association of South East Asian Nations — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Brunei — do not want to offend China or have an in-depth discussion on the deteriorating situation in Cambodia.

Also taking part in the forum are to be the United States, China, Japan, Russia, the European Union, Australia, South Korea, Vietnam, Canada, New Zealand, Laos and Papua New Guinea. Despite the large number of participants, the time allocated for discussion is only about three hours, or no more than 10 minutes per speaker.

ASEAN countries, which have largely determined the forum's agenda, want to encourage China to continue its outward-looking economic policies in the hope that growing trade and investment ties will give Beijing a strong stake in maintaining regional stability. Some ASEAN officials argue that the prime pur-

pose of the Bangkok meeting should be to make new members of the forum, especially China, feel comfortable.

Such an approach suits China and Thailand. They prefer not to have to cope with contentious issues, such as Beijing's claims to control much of the South China Sea including portions close to Southeast Asia, its recent intervention on behalf of the overseas Chinese community in Indonesia during anti-Chinese riots there, and Cambodia's political decay.

The United Nations settlement of the Cambodian conflict, which ASEAN supported, appears to be unraveling. It is a subject that Thailand, in particular, does not want to have discussed in the forum. The circumstances of a recent abortive coup in Cambodia prompted charges of Thai complicity by the government in Phnom Penh. Cambodian authorities also allege that elements of the Thai military have close links with Khmer Rouge rebels.

Thailand's ambivalence toward the government in Cambodia which emerged from UN-supervised elections in May 1993 has been influenced by the increasing dominance of the Cambodian People's Party within the ruling coalition in Phnom Penh. The party is the direct successor of the group that was put in power in 1979 by a Vietnamese invasion force and is still seen in Bangkok to serve Vietnam's interests.

Vietnam withdrew its troops

from Cambodia in 1989, allowing the country to resume its role as an independent buffer state between Thailand and Vietnam. China and Thailand share a common concern to contain any revival of Vietnam's influence in Cambodia, and Beijing is reported to have sent a fresh delivery of arms to the Khmer Rouge earlier this year through the Thai military.

The ASEAN Regional Forum was established largely to engage China more effectively in maintaining peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. That purpose will not be served by a single annual meeting at ministerial level consisting of no more than a series of bland statements by the representatives of 18 countries in turn.

Such an exercise might make China feel comfortable, but burying contentious issues will do little for regional security. It could undermine stability by encouraging a false sense of achievement.

If the ASEAN regional forum is to educate China about its interest in maintaining Asian security, then Qian Qichen, the Chinese foreign minister, should be told bluntly that good behavior is essential for regional economic cooperation. In its present form, the forum is not well suited for conveying that important message.

The writer, professor of International Relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science, is the author of a forthcoming "Dictionary of the Modern Politics of South-East Asia." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Fighting in Korea

PARIS — After much hesitation, many postponements and negotiations with the European Powers, the Chinese and Japanese have finally determined on going to war about their respective rights in Korea. According to the first dispatches received in Europe yesterday (July 24), there has already been a serious engagement in which the Japanese were victorious. We can frankly say that, however much an appeal to armed force is always to be regretted, only a relative importance can be attached to this unexpected war, so long as no European Power intervenes.

### 1919: Married Soldiers

WASHINGTON — Special regiments of married men will probably be formed and sent home on one boat, according to the War

Department, because of so many army soldiers marrying French girls. This would simplify their transportation, as all the wives and babies could be put aboard one ship, specially fitted up with nurseries and nurses, and besides, the squalling would not keep the rest of the Army awake at night.

### 1944: Argentine Crisis

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] A new crisis in United States-Argentine relations was indicated tonight (July 24) as it was learned in diplomatic quarters that the Washington government has informed the other American Republics of its irrevocable decision not to recognize or deal with the present regime in Argentina. The United States' attitude was recognized as clearly a reference to the nationalistic and pro-Nazi policies of the Argentine regime.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Fax: (1) 46.37.06.51. Adv.: 46.37.52.12. Internet: IHT@eurcom.ie  
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 1511. Tel. (65) 472-7700. Fax: (65) 274-2334  
Mtg. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Kneuper, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-9222-1100. Fax: 852-9222-1100  
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schmidt, Frankfurt, 15, 60323 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (49) 72 67 55. Fax: (49) 72 73 10  
Pres. U.S.: Michael Comp, 251 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 755-3900. Fax: (212) 755-3705  
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Ave., London WC2, Tel. (071) 836-4002. Fax: (071) 240-2254  
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# Murkiness Is the Only Given in U.S.-North Korea Talks

By James Sterngold  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The announcement that North Korea had agreed to resume high-level talks with Washington on its nuclear program — despite the death of President Kim Il Sung — restored the hint of optimism that was injected into the crisis a month ago.

But U.S. government officials, diplomats and experts say the prospects for real progress in halting the North's suspected nuclear weapons program remain about as clear as the murky pond loaded with 8,000 radioactive fuel rods at a major nuclear complex in North Korea.

What happens to the nearly opaque pool of water is one of the most pressing issues the two sides will face when they meet at the end of next week. In fact, the pool, believed to contain the raw material for four

or five nuclear bombs, could in a short time determine the course of this dangerous standoff.

If the United States cannot persuade North Korea to abandon plans for quickly extracting the bomb material, plutonium, from the spent uranium rods, the talks appear likely to

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

break down. That would push the two countries closer to a military confrontation long before they have had a chance to tackle the range of political and economic issues they have said they want to discuss.

"This issue will be the touchstone of the North's intentions," said Leonard S. Spector, an expert on nuclear issues at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. "If this gets resolved in a positive way, it will demonstrate good faith. If they

respond in another way, it would create very serious problems."

A senior U.S. official involved in the issue added: "It's true. This must be handled first, and pretty quickly."

Even if the problem is resolved in time, it would still leave an array of immensely complex issues on the table. North Korea has asked for a modern light-water nuclear reactor for electric power generation to replace its outmoded graphite-core models.

But who would finance a deal that could ultimately cost more than \$10 billion, take a decade to complete and require the upgrading of North Korea's entire power transmission system?

Who would pay for and manage the modernization of North Korea's antiquated coal-fired power plants, which would be needed to sustain the economy until the new plant was built?

How would the United States react if the North Koreans continued to refuse access to two nuclear waste sites, which may hold the key to determining how much plutonium the North already has?

And would North Korea, one of the most closed societies on earth, really be willing to reverse four decades of hostility to the non-Communist world and open up to build the political bridges it says it wants?

Two inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency are currently at Yongbyon, the North Korean nuclear site, watching to see if the North Koreans try to remove the rods and begin reprocessing.

Ultimately, the United States is seeking to have the rods removed from North Korea, so there would be no possibility that the uranium would be reprocessed. The inducement would be, in part, the light-water reactor.

Modern light-water reactors produce far less plutonium than the graphite-moderated reactors used in North Korea. But they also use a fuel that the North does not produce, and they are very costly.

That is one of the reasons the outcome of the discussions of the light-water reactor is so crucial: If North Korea accepts a deal — abandoning its current nuclear program in favor of the new reactors and aid — it would mean the biggest shift in North Korea's foreign policy since the country began the Korean War in 1950. It would mean cooperation had replaced a war footing.

That is what is at stake.

"We're prepared to put more on the table than security issues," said Robert L. Gallucci, assistant secretary of state and head of the U.S. delegation. "But the nuclear issue has to be dealt with first."

# Magistrates Target 2 At Berlusconi Firm

ROME — Magistrates have launched a graft probe into Italy's finance police that may prove to be a political embarrassment for Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.

Just days after Mr. Berlusconi was forced to revoke a decree limiting powers of pretrial custody, magistrates over the weekend sought the arrest of two managers at Mr. Berlusconi's Fininvest company that controls his \$7 billion-a-year business empire.

The two, Salvatore Sciascia, director of central financing at Fininvest, and Gianmarco Rizzi, his assistant, were named among about 20 arrest warrants issued against businessmen and the police by Milan's anti-graft magistrates. They are looking into allegations that businesses paid bribes for easy treatment by the finance police in tax probes and other inquiries.

There was no indication that Mr. Berlusconi was directly involved in the scandal and the

affair does not involve any political parties.

But the fact that two of Mr. Berlusconi's employees were being sought laid him open to opposition criticism of alleged conflicts of interest between his business empire and his government role.

"We have a prime minister with so many interests that condition him," said Massimo D'Alema, leader of the Democratic Party of the Left.

Noting that Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti faced litigation with tax authorities and that Defense Minister Cesare Previti had worked for a large defense contractor, Mr. D'Alema said Saturday: "It seems everyone has had the right cabinet post to take care of his own affairs."

Other figures held included Felice Vitale, director-general of one of Italy's biggest holding companies, Gemina, which controls the Corriere della Sera newspaper.

# Q & A: Moscow Official Sees 'Positive Signs' in Nuclear Dispute

Andrei V. Kozirev, the Russian foreign minister, who was in Bangkok to attend an Asia-Pacific security meeting on Monday, discussed the problem of North Korea's nuclear program with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

**Q.** Does North Korea already have at least one crude nuclear bomb or the plutonium needed to build such weapons?

**A.** I am very skeptical that they have a nuclear bomb. On the issue of having plutonium, that's another question. This is why we insist that inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency must have access to North Korea's nuclear facilities, to be sure that it is not the case. That is where the agency's expertise is particularly important.

**Q.** Is the death of Kim Il Sung in North Korea and the accession to power of his son, Kim Jong Il, a setback to efforts to bring about a negotiated settlement of the Korean crisis?

**A.** I hope not. We have to respect the situation in North Korea. They need some time to settle down after

the death of Kim Il Sung. I hope that this will be a smooth transition and that the positive signs that appeared recently — their readiness to restart negotiations with the United States and have an inter-Korean dialogue at summit level — will continue. I see no reason why it could not be sustained.

**Q.** From the knowledge that Russia has, what sort of man is Kim Jong Il? Is he someone that the world can do business with?

**A.** We shall see how the new leadership proceeds. I wish them every success in their effort to re-establish, and even promote, cooperation with the outside world. Russia is ready to explore whatever possibilities there are for contacts and dialogue.

**Q.** Do you still feel that your proposal for an international conference on Korea is relevant and useful?

**A.** I think so. We are not putting forward this proposal as a substitute for bilateral efforts. We wish all the best to the U.S.-North Korean dialogue. But this dialogue, unfortunately, did not produce positive results or a breakthrough previously.

So there is still a possibility of it not producing these results next time, although we would be very happy if it does.

If it fails, however, the economic and other consequences fall on Russia and some other countries close to the Korean Peninsula. They would face the nuclear issue and the wider issue of security on the peninsula. We do not have an ocean separating us from North Korea, as the United States does. The consequences are direct for Russia. It is therefore quite legitimate that we want a forum in which Russia can participate directly in political or diplomatic dialogue about the Korean problem.

**Q.** At what point will you press for an international conference?

**A.** If the bilateral negotiations fail, we will insist on trying a multilateral conference approach so that we can be sure that if we have to face any consequences, then at least we have done everything possible to avoid them.

This approach also provides the opportunity to focus efforts of major

players. When trouble comes, everybody asks Russia, and especially China, to exercise influence. So that's exactly the way.

**Q.** Which states would participate in such a conference?

**A.** Those directly concerned: Russia, China, Japan, the United States and North and South Korea, plus some other interested countries, especially permanent members of the UN Security Council.

**ASEAN: Region Moves to End Mistrust**

Continued from Page 1

Foreign minister. Drawing China, an emerging economic and military giant, into a network of closer regional security cooperation is regarded by ASEAN officials as vital to the forum's success.

They said a significant step forward was made on Saturday in private discussions when Qian Qichen, China's foreign minister, and ASEAN countries agreed that senior officials from the two sides should meet annually to discuss political and security issues.

China is a claimant in the dispute with Southeast Asian nations over islands and maritime territory in the South China Sea. It has also said it would not agree to Taiwan joining the ASEAN Regional Forum.

A senior Indonesian official said Sunday that he did not yet see the forum as a vehicle for solving existing disputes between member countries. But he said that it should start identifying confidence-building measures that would help prevent future misunderstandings and conflict among members.

Such measures could include agreements to allow foreign observers at military exercises and publish information on military spending, force structure and doctrine, the Indonesian official said.

A U.S. official said that America hoped the forum would develop "preventive diplomacy so that nations that have been historical rivals and are potential antagonists in the future will convey to one another directly" their military intentions and capabilities.

# IRAQ: UN Sanctions Taking Toll

Continued from Page 1

exchanges at \$3.10 — plunged to a postwar low of \$10 to the dollar in May and is now hovering around 450.

Like the clocks, Iraq's infrastructure is breaking down. Telephone service is worse than a year ago. Electricity brownouts are more frequent. The quality of drinking water is deteriorating.

Iraqi traders managed for a long time after the 1990 UN embargo to keep shops full of imported goods — from disposable diapers to cigarettes to jams. Today most imports are forbidden, and dwindling inventories consist mainly of Iraqi-made goods, such as tomato paste and sugarless soda.

Government employees are resigning en masse rather than work for salaries equivalent to \$1 or \$2 a month that do not

even cover the cost of transportation to work.

The intellectual isolation is stifling. "Did you bring some newspapers?" a professor asked a visitor. University staffs have not seen journals in their fields for four years.

Foreign newspapers, magazines and books are nonexistent. No one goes to the movies because there are no new films. Locally made TV satellite dishes are confiscated by the police.

And while their Arab neighbors watched the World Cup live, Iraqi soccer fans had to wait a day until the state-run television pirated a tape from satellite transmissions and ran it past the censors.

The U.S. soccer team was shown — both winning and losing — but games involving the team of Saudi Arabia were not aired.

Crime is soaring. The ambassador from Djibouti was shot and wounded on a Baghdad street by thieves who took his car. He recovered, but several travelers on the main highway from Baghdad to Amman, the Jordanian capital, have been killed in recent holdups, residents said. There also have been robberies on the main highway to the southern city of Basra.

The state health-care system, once one of the best in the Middle East, has broken down. In 1989, government facilities performed an average of 15,125 major operations a month. In 1993, the average was 5,205. In May 1993, 1,500 cases of typhoid were reported. Last May, there were 2,670.

According to a recent U.S. Agriculture Department report, food imports have dropped to about one-third of the prewar level, and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates the average Iraqi diet contains a third fewer calories than in 1990.

What saves people from starvation, and the government from food riots, is a rationing system that provides citizens with about 70 percent of their minimum requirements.

Iraqis must buy the rest of what they need on the market. The government has banned the sale of alcohol, closed down discos and bars and decreed that the punishment for car thieves, currency-exchange violators and farmers who refuse to sell produce to the state would be amputation of a hand.

# Americans Preparing for a Long, Difficult Mission

By John F. Harris  
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — U.S. troops will probably remain for at least several months in Africa, where remote locations and primitive conditions will make assisting Rwandan refugees the most logistically complex humanitarian relief operation in U.S. military history, Defense Secretary William J. Perry has declared.

Mr. Perry was briefed in Brussels on the relief effort by the senior military commanders, who told him that the crisis could swell far beyond its current horror if it were not contained during the next month.

"We want to see them go back to Rwanda, to go back and get their fields harvested and planted so that there's not a longer-term disaster behind the short-term disaster we're looking at now," said Mr. Perry, who diverted his return trip from a weeklong tour of the Balkans to meet with the military leaders.

General George A. Joulwan, head of the U.S. European Command, advised him that three C-130s, flying five sorties a day out of the airfield headquarters in Entebbe, Uganda, would be able to drop 100 tons of food daily. The planes will be

joined soon by larger C-5s, which will be carrying transportation equipment but will not be involved in air drops.

Adding to the burden, General Joulwan said, was the prospect of lava from an erupting volcano near Goma, Zaire, where many refugees have concentrated. "The lava flow can come very close to the airfield," he said, "so we're watching that closely."

Mr. Perry said Saturday that the U.S. forces faced an extraordinary challenge because of the number of refugees and the 6,500-kilometer (4,000-mile) stretch between the large encampments in Zaire and Rhein-Main Air Base in Frankfurt, Germany, where the airlift operation will originate.

He said he did not know how long it would take U.S. forces to complete their mission, which he estimated would cost \$100 million.

"This is months, not weeks, is the best I can say now," he said, adding that he planned to seek a supplemental appropriation for the relief effort.

General Jack Nix, who will be the senior commander in Africa, said he was determined not to plunge in in a slapdash way. "The tendency is to rush

headlong down there," said General Nix, who joined the briefing on Mr. Perry's plane. "But if we do that, I may have soldiers standing around not really able to help."

General Joulwan said the operation "dwarfs" the relief effort established to help Iraq's persecuted Kurdish minority after the Gulf War.

The relief mission in Somalia involved many times more military personnel than the number anticipated for Zaire. But in Somalia, U.S. forces were there to protect distribution lines, not to actually distribute food and purify drinking water.

**CLINTON: Should Intervention Have Come Sooner?**

Continued from Page 1

da the first test of the restrictive guidelines adopted by the president to regulate U.S. involvement in peacekeeping missions.

"We cannot solve every such outbreak of civil strife or militant nationalism simply by sending in our forces," Mr. Clinton said in a speech at the Naval Academy in late May.

Administration officials say it is the United Nations, not the United States, that should have done more to muster a force that might have helped keep a lid on Rwanda's violence. They say that with the possibility that U.S. forces will be sent to Haiti and Bosnia, it is time for other countries to bear more of the peacekeeping burden.

It is not clear that even a

speedy intervention could have halted the worst of the genocidal massacres that began in Rwanda within hours after the country's president, a Hutu, and his Burundian counterpart were killed in a plane crash on April 6.

Much of the killing now appears to have been planned, and it erupted with such fury, pinning down the Belgian troops who were already there, that even critics of the U.S. and UN response say that Western forces would almost certainly have been limited in their ability to stop it.

Even now, some who believe that even a refugee crisis would have been hard to avert point out that most of the 1.2 million Hutu who have flooded into Zaire in fear of Tutsi conquerors left zones controlled by French peacekeepers who took up positions in western Rwanda last month.

But among human rights experts at the United Nations, in Congress and even within the administration, a more widely held view is that in leaving Rwanda a void for so long after the killing started, the United States and its allies squandered a real chance to check the mounting terror.

"There is a slowness, a sluggishness, an unwillingness to plan," complained Representative Tom Lantos, a California Democrat. He said that countries who saw little gain in intervening in Rwanda should have recognized that "it is not in the selfish national interest of any civilized nation to have chaos."



STORMING THE GATES — Youths tried to scale fences around 10 Downing Street as violence flared in London during a protest of a proposed criminal justice bill. Critics say the bill will abridge civil liberties.

# Senegal Grants Asylum to Gambian President Ousted in Coup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DAKAR, Senegal — The ousted Gambian president, Sir Dawda Jawara, arrived Sunday in Dakar on a U.S. warship and Senegal said it had granted him political asylum.

"Following the events of July 22, Senegal, true to its tradition of hospitality, has agreed to grant political asylum to Sir

Dawda Jawara and his family," said a government statement broadcast on state radio.

The 70-year-old leader took shelter on the U.S. Navy tank-landing ship La Moure County in Banjul after troops rampaged through the capital on Friday.

A provisional ruling council of four army lieutenants has since taken power in Banjul,

pledging to end corruption and establish a mainly civilian government soon.

Sir Dawda fled to the ship while it was on a courtesy call to Banjul. He went aboard as the 800-man army staged a revolt, apparently to demand back pay from peacekeeping duties in Liberia. The military

declared Saturday that it had seized power.

The leaders of the coup started talks Sunday to form a provisional government as daily life in the country slowly began to return to normal, but the tiny West African state remained cut off from the outside world.

The four young, unknown coup leaders named Lieutenant

Yaya Jammeh as their leader. The group urged public officials and the police to return to work Monday and asked the deputies of deposed ministers to take the reins.

Earlier, they suspended the constitution and political parties in the country, which has been a multiparty democracy since 1951. (Reuters, AFP)

# MIDEAST: A Prospect of Israeli-Jordanian Peace

Continued from Page 1

parts of the West Bank — territory Israel captured from Jordan in 1967.

Egypt, the most populous Arab country, made peace with Israel in 1979. Now, with Jordan coming aboard, the only Arab neighbor still refusing to accept Israel's legitimacy is Syria.

Mr. Christopher spent most of his time in the Middle East last week in an inconclusive effort to unravel the stalemate blocking progress toward a Syrian-Israeli peace accord.

Youssef M. Ibrahim of The New York Times reported earlier from Amman, Jordan:

When Jordanians refused to heed calls by Muslim militants to observe "a day of mourning" to protest last week's meeting between the Israeli foreign minister and the Jordanian prime minister, it signaled a general reluctance among Arabs throughout the region to continue working against peace with Israel.

"It's snowballing; there is no way to stop it anymore," said Bassam Abu Sharif, a former

senior aide to Yasser Arafat and an early advocate of peace with Israel.

Assessing the reaction among people in Jordan and elsewhere in the Arab world, Fahd Faneh, a Jordanian economist and newspaper columnist, said: "Those who reject peace must offer an alternative, which can only be war."

He added: "Wars have proven catastrophic for the Arab world. Call it a new mind-set; call it realism. These are the new facts of life."

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Brazil	001-500-77-1111	China	001-500-77-1111	France	001-500-77-1111	Lebanon	001-500-77-1111
Bulgaria	001-500-77-1111	Colombia	001-500-77-1111	Germany	001-500-77-1111	Lithuania	001-500-77-1111
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## Last Week's Markets

All flowers are as of close of trading Friday.

Stock Indexes				Money Rates			
United States	July 22	July 15	Chg%	United States	July 22	July 15	
DJ Index	3,755.04	3,753.87	-0.03 %	Discount rate	3 3/4	3 3/4	
DJ IRI	63.65	63.25	0.6 %	Prime rate	7 1/4	7 1/4	
DJ Trans	1,663.12	1,601.16	+ 0.26 %	Federal funds rate	4 1/4	4 1/4	
S & P 100	420.30	417.49	-0.02 %	Japan			
S & P 500	453.11	454.16	-0.23 %	Discount	1 1/4	1 1/4	
S & P Ind	528.49	528.97	-0.07 %	Call money	2 1/4	2 1/4	
NYSE Comp	250.24	251.06	-0.33 %	3-month interbank	2 3/4	2 1/4	
Europe				Germany			
FTSE 100	3,114.79	3,076.00	+ 1.30 %	Lombard	6.00	6.00	
Frank 30	2,425.20	2,401.78	+ 0.98 %	Call money	4.95	4.95	
Nikkei 225	20,463	20,070	- 1.49 %	3-month interbank	4.99	4.99	
Germany				Denmark			
DAX	2,150.26	2,073.61	+ 2.71 %	Bank base rate	5 1/4	5 1/4	
Hong Kong				Call money	5 1/4	5 1/4	
Hong Kong World	9,159.99	9,177.92	+ 0.39 %	3-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4	
World				Gold	July 22	July 15	
MSCI	425.90	427.90	- 0.30 %	London p.m. fix	394.00	384.90	+ 0.02 %

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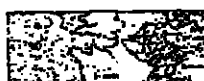
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# MONDAY SPORTS



Gwen Torrence of the U.S. edging Russia's Irina Privalova in the 100 meters Sunday.

## Yeltsin Gives Games a Boost

**ST. PETERSBURG** — After several days of embarrassing logistical and organizational snafus, the Goodwill Games got off to a smooth start with President Boris N. Yeltsin kicking off the show.

Crowds were scarce at all events, except for the opening ceremony at Kirov Stadium, where a near-capacity 70,000 people watched the two-hour extravaganza.

A day earlier, organizers had been forced to postpone

the swimming events because the water in the indoor pool was a murky green because of a faulty filtration system.

But after an inspection, officials declared the water safe and gave the go-ahead for all 20 swim races on Sunday.

The Swedish team withdrew at the last minute, however, citing health concerns.

Alexander Popov won the 50-meter showdown with Tom Jager of the United States, but Popov's 22.55 seconds was well off Jager's world record of 21.81.

Melvin Stewart, U.S. world record-holder in the 200-meter butterfly, beat his chief rival, Denis Pankratov of Russia, in a slow 1:58.46.

In track and field events Sunday, Lance Deal became the first American since Harold Connolly at the 1956 Olympics to take a hammer throw title, beating the vaunted Russians on their turf.

Deal hurled the hammer 80.20 meters (263 feet, 1 inch). Vasil Siderenko of Russia finished second at 80.12.

## Spain Overpowers U.S. for Federation Cup

### Americans Lose All Sets

**FRANKFURT** — Spain defeated the United States in six straight sets in two singles and a doubles match Sunday to win the women's Federation Cup championship.

It was Spain's third Federation Cup title, following victories in 1991 and last year.

Conchita Martinez defeated Mary Joe Fernandez of the United States in the first singles match, 6-2, 6-2.

In the second match, Arantxa Sanchez Vicario beat Lindsay Davenport of the United States, 6-2, 6-1.

Playing with the temperature at about 34 degrees centigrade (93 Fahrenheit), Martinez broke Fernandez in the 2d and 8th games of the first set.

Fernandez had a break chance in the third game, two in the fifth and another in the seventh, but couldn't take advantage of them.

The second set was much like the first, with Martinez breaking Fernandez's service in the second game to jump to a 2-0 lead.

Both held their serves until Martinez broke Fernandez again in the sixth game to take a 5-1 lead, but the American fought back to rebreak in the seventh, making it 5-2.

With Fernandez serving in the eighth game, Martinez quickly jumped on her serve and with the score at 15-40 took advantage of the first break chance to win.

Sanchez Vicario, the world's No. 2 player, broke Davenport in the third and fifth games of the first set. The second set was even more convincing, with Sanchez Vicario breaking Davenport in the first, fifth and seventh games to wrap up the match in one hour and three minutes.



Conchita Martinez of Spain trounced Mary Joe Fernandez of the United States in the opening singles on Sunday.

Sanchez Vicario and Martinez then went on to win the doubles against Gigi Fernandez and Mary Joe Fernandez, 6-3, 6-4.

"It was great to win this tournament for our country. We are very proud," Sanchez Vicario said.

The U.S. team captain, Marty Riessen, had some kind words for the Spanish team despite the American loss. "I think they both played really well," Riessen said.

The championship confirms Spain's strong standing in the tennis world. Sergi Bruguera and Sanchez Vicario took the

men's and women's titles at the French Open this year, and Martinez won the women's title at Wimbledon.

The final in Frankfurt was the last time the Federation Cup championship will be determined by a best of three points.

Starting next year the women's team competition will be played in a format similar to the men's Davis Cup, with two singles played on one day and two singles and a doubles played on a second day to determine winners on a best of five points basis.

On Saturday, the U.S. team swept past France in the semifinals, 3-0, while Spain split the singles with Germany but won the doubles to gain a 2-1 points victory.

Fernandez defeated Julie Halard of France, 6-1, 6-3. Davenport then faced Mary Pierce of France, losing the first set to Pierce, 5-7, but bouncing back to take the next two, 6-2, 6-2.

The U.S. doubles team also went three sets with Gigi Fernandez and Zina Garrison Jackson, losing the first, 6-3, to Halard and Nathalie Tauziat, but taking the next two 6-1, 6-2.

### Another Spanish Victory

Alberto Berasategui of Spain fought off Italian underdog Andrea Gaudenzi, 7-5, 6-3, 7-6, to win the Mercedes Cup tournament on Sunday. Reuters reported from Stuttgart.

The triumph guaranteed the Spaniard, seeded fourth in the tournament, a place in the world's top 10 after a phenomenal year that has seen him rise from 91st in the world rankings to 14th before this victory.

Berasategui lost to Bruguera in last month's French Open final.

## American in Italy: Radova Signs Lalas

**ROME** — Alexi Lalas, the American defender whose goatee and shock of red hair made him one of the most noticeable figures of the World Cup, has joined the Italian club Padova, becoming the first American to play in Europe's most prestigious soccer league, the team announced.

Lalas has gone to newly promoted Padova on a one-season loan worth 300 million lire (\$190,000) to the U.S. Soccer Federation, said a club spokesman, Piero Aggrapi.

Lalas, 24, who has said his dream was to play in Italy, has never belonged to a club and has played for two years as an international.

Padova had sought to sign the Swedish defender Joachim Bjorklund, but Aggrapi said the club opted for the American because he was just as good as the Swede, who would not have been able to join the club until November.

"We went with Lalas because he's at the same level as Bjorklund and, more importantly, he showed a genuine desire to play in Italy," Aggrapi said.

Lalas had also had talks with Coventry City in England.

"It was his dream to play in Italy, and I think that's why he preferred Padova over Coventry," Aggrapi said.

Lalas is to arrive in Italy on Monday to begin training for an Aug. 14 friendly against Juventus.

Also, he is expected to play with the U.S. national team at England's famed Wembley stadium on Sept. 7 in a friendly against England.

It is the U.S. team's first invitation to Wembley, and it will be the first time the countries have met since the Americans beat England last summer in the U.S. Cup in the United States.

### No Barcelona-Hagi Deal

The Romanian star Gheorghe Hagi and the Spanish champion Barcelona have failed to agree on transfer terms, Reuters reported.

Hagi, one of the outstanding players of the World Cup, left the club on Friday night after several hours of talks.

"I came here with a set of terms and now they've been changed," he said. "I am disappointed because I wanted to sign."

A Barcelona official, Joan Gaspart, denied that the club had changed its offer.

"We could not agree on some economic aspects," he said. "The breakdown is final."

Hagi had been expected to sign a two-year contract worth 125 million pesetas (\$955,000) a year.

Spanish newspapers suggested on Saturday that disagreement over a possible option for a third season had caused the talks to fail.

Hagi, an attacking midfielder, has played the last two seasons for Brescia in Italy.

## Jimenez Is Winner in Dutch Golf

**HILVERSUM, Netherlands** — Miguel Angel Jimenez of Spain shot a two-under-par round of 70 on Sunday to win the Dutch Open golf tournament by two shots.

The Spaniard had only to hold par on the par-five 18th to take the title, but he pitched to within two meters of the pin and holed the putt for a birdie.

It was a fine recovery for Jimenez, 30, who had looked to be slipping after a sequence of three bogeys on the 12th, 13th and 14th holes. But he showed no trace of nerves on the last green as he confidently and firmly putted the ball into the heart of the hole.

Howard Clark of England finished second after shooting a final-round 67. Scotland's Colin Montgomerie, the defending champion, shot six birdies in a round of 68 to be tied for fourth place at 14 under with John Huston of the United States and David Gifford of England.

Rain halted the third round of the New England Classic, but Ed Fiori kept his one-stroke edge, starting and ending the day at 10-under-par with a lead of one stroke over Kenny Perry and David Feherty in Sutton, Massachusetts.

The 12 players still on the course Saturday were scheduled to finish their rounds Sunday morning before the fourth round.

## SIDELINES

### IAAF Chief Open to Prize Money

**ST. PETERSBURG (AP)** — The governing body of track and field is open to the possibility of awarding prize money at its World Championships, the federation's president said Sunday.

"I am not against the idea," said the International Amateur Athletic Federation president, Primo Nebiolo. "The problem is on the table. But it must be discussed not only by us. It must be solved by all sports leaders and the Olympic movement. If we will find a solution, we will be happy."

Nebiolo said it was unlikely that winners at next year's World Championships in Gothenburg, Sweden, would receive prize money, but that they would receive luxury Mercedes cars — just as they did at the 1993 championships in Stuttgart.

### South Africa Cricket Victory in U.K.

**LONDON (AP)** — South Africa completed a triumphant return to the home of cricket on Sunday by bowling out a puncheon England attack in less than four hours, beating the hosts by 356 runs with more than a day to spare.

The victory was South Africa's first at Lord's in 59 years, and sealed the end of the country's international cricket isolation imposed because of apartheid. South Africa has yet to lose a Test series since it was readmitted to Test cricket two years ago, and can clinch its first series in England since 1965 with just one victory in the last two Tests.

Craig Matthews and Brian McMillan took three wickets apiece as England, given a target of 456 when South Africa declared at lunch, could only manage 99 runs.

### Celtics Sign Wilkins to 3-Year Deal

**BOSTON (Combined Dispatches)** — The Boston Celtics made the first big free-agent splash of the offseason, signing the forward Dominique Wilkins, the ninth-leading scorer in National Basketball Association history, to a three-year deal.

Terms of the deal, which was agreed to Friday, were not released. Wilkins, 34, was traded in February to the Los Angeles Clippers by the Atlanta Hawks for forward Danny Manning. He made \$3.5 million last season and became an unrestricted free agent on July 1.

(Reuters, AP)

### For the Record

Virgil Hill of the United States retained his WBA light heavyweight boxing crown with a unanimous 12-round decision over his compatriot Frank Tate in Bismarck, North Dakota. Mike McClellan of Jamaica defeated Jeff Harding of Australia, the WBC light heavyweight champion, with a unanimous decision. (Reuters)

Pete Sampras, the world's No. 1 tennis player, has pulled out of next week's Canadian Open to recover from tendonitis. (AP)

## N.Y. Yacht Club Launches New Amateur Regatta

**By Barbara Lloyd**  
New York Times Service  
**NEWPORT, Rhode Island** — In an effort to turn back the clock to a time when yachting was an amateur sport, the New York Yacht Club plans to stage a new international sailboat regatta with a format similar to the America's Cup.

Officials disavow any attempt to duplicate the America's Cup matches, which the New York club had orchestrated for 132 years before losing the prestigious trophy to Australia in 1983. And, in fact, members of the New York club have expressed interest in a future America's Cup campaign of their own.

The club stresses that its new racing series, the International Cup, will be limited to amateurs. With the cost far less than an America's Cup campaign, organizers said they intended to make the event more accessible to ordinary sailors.

"This will be a super-duper amateur event, recognizing that you will need some sort of corporate involvement," said Charles Robertson, a former club

trustee who developed the idea with the late Arthur Santry, a club commodore. "It wants to interest young people in port competitive sailing."

The emphasis on amateurs is likely to prevent the new series from ever gaining the same worldwide stature as the America's Cup, which through the years has turned professional and draws the best in the sport. In fact, the two events are apt to appeal to opposite ends of the sailing spectrum.

High-profile America's Cup professionals such as Dennis Conner and Paul Cayard are unlikely to qualify under the salary limitations for the International Cup, Robertson said. And the sailing gentry wants little to do with a regatta in which competitors are paid to race and budgets soar to multimillion dollar figures.

"We don't want to paint this as an alternative to the America's Cup," said Robert James, rear commodore of the New York Yacht Club. "There's a body of people out there who would like to race as amateurs."

The new event will be sailed once every three years off Newport, Rhode

Island, beginning in July 1996. In a striking similarity to the America's Cup format, there will be challenger and defender elimination series, followed by a four-of-seven-match race series that September. The regatta's deed of gift is specific about not allowing the International Cup trophy, which is being made by Tiffany's, to be bid for anywhere but in Rhode Island waters, hence, off Newport.

Robertson and James planned to pass on the regatta's deed of gift, which they have drafted, to the New York Yacht Club during ceremonies Sunday at the club's summer annex in Newport. About 200 yachts are gathered here for a week of racing to celebrate the club's 150th anniversary.

With a start not unlike the beginning in 1851 of America's Cup racing, club officials also expect their first challenger bid to be lodged Sunday by the Royal Yacht Squadron of England. It is the same yacht club that 143 years ago organized the British regatta in which the New York Yacht Club's schooner, America, won the Hundred Guinea Cup. That trophy subsequently became the America's Cup.

A new class of sailboats has been developed specifically for the event by Bill Cook, a yacht designer from Oyster, Massachusetts. The boat, to be called the NY 18 Metre, is 18 meters in overall length, or about 60 feet.

Budgets of about \$1.5 million can be expected, said Robertson, compared with the \$20 million to \$30 million expected for 1995 America's Cup campaigns. Crew members will be allowed to receive free food and housing, but not salaries. Each boat will carry a crew of 12, one-fourth of whom must be younger than 23. Corporate involvement is likely to show up in paying for boats and gear.

Gordon Ingate of Australia, who has come to Newport for the 150th anniversary, was skipper of the 12-Meter Gretel II in the challenger trials of 1977, which Ingate considers the last nonprofessional match of the America's Cup.

"The cup became so famous that it was an ideal proposition for any commercial involvement," Ingate said. "But some people might like to say, 'Hey, yachting can be an amateur sport again.'"

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## Benefits of Borrowing Le Bon Mot

"In that case," Neuwirth said, pouncing, as is his wont. "Let's do it."

Having lived in East Asia for seven years, I am convinced that gairaigo should be welcomed for the way they enrich languages. Even China, which under Mao Zedong sealed itself off, is embracing gairaigo. On dates, rich young people

*New York Times Service*

*(Nicholas D. Kristof was The New York Times' Beijing bureau chief from 1988 to 1993. William Safire is on vacation.)*

**INTERNATIONAL  
CLASSIFIED**  
*Approved on Page 10*

## CROSSWORD

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India*	000-117	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica**	1114
Indonesia**	001-901-11	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Ecuador*	119
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Malaysia*	800-0011	Norway	800-190-21	Honduras**	123
New Zealand	000-911	Poland**	0-010-480-0111	MEXICOO	95-800-462-4200
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